The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

The Proclamation of Liberty.

Obedience to God is righteousness, and it is written, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." More than three thousand years ago the supreme mandate went forth to the representation people of the world, "Proclaim Liberty throughout ALL the land, to ALL the inhabitants thereof;" and it was the operation of the same living principle which underlies that express mandate that caused the authors of the Declaration of Independence to write—"All men are created equal."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has by one act yielded obedience to the Divine mandate, and wiped the practical lie off our national escutcheon, under which it has lain ever since 1776. We are at last standing on solid ground; our house is founded upon a rock: the rains may descend, the winds blow, and floods may beat upon that house, but it will not fall so long as we continue true to the spirit of the proclamation just issued.

There will be great commotions and storms. The rebels will rage, and it may be fight more desperately than ever; and that thing which some people still call "democracy" will fret, and vapor and tremble; but no matter, Truth is vindicated, Justice stands erect, the Higher Law is honored, and the nation is exalted. Let the storm beat, for we are safe.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MESSRS. WOMER AND HUNTER, COMPANY A, 125TH REG'T P. V.:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, by the hand of death upon the battle-field, two of our beloved fellow-soldiers, Corporal Andrew Womer and Private James Hunter, Therefore, we, as a company assembled, do

Resolve, That with the friends and acquaintances we earnestly sympathize in their sad bereavement, and that we trust that a kind Providence may so measure out His mercies as to assist them in bearing up under this weight of affliction.

Resolved, That we also sympathize with those of our comrades lying in the hospital wounded, and hope that their languishing may soon cease, and they once more greet their friends in health and the enjoyment of their hard-earned laurels.

Resolved, That those who fell in death, and those who fell to live again, all attested their devotion to their country by a noble sacrifice, and have earned the lasting gratitude of a great nation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of our fallen comrades, and that a copy also be sent to each of the Blair county papers for publication.

Capt. F. M. BELL, Pres't.
Lieut. J. M. STEWART, } Vice Pres'ts.
Lieut. W. F. MARTIN, }
Secretary, JOHN H. KEATLEY,
Co. A, 125th Reg't P. V.
Sandy Hook, Md., Sept. 22, 1862.

SLAVES OF THE SOUTH.—Should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the 1st of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be emancipated, under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Alabama,	435,132
Arkansas,	111,104
Florida,	61,753
Georgia,	462,232
Louisiana,	333,010
Mississippi,	436,698
North Carolina,	331,081
South Carolina,	402,541
Tennessee,	275,734
Texas,	180,682
Eastern Virginia,	375,000
Total, according to the census of 1860,	3,405,015

The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

☞A person fond of marvelous told an improbable story, adding as was his want, "Did you ever hear of that before?" No sir, said the other, pray, did you?

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR SANDY HOOK, Md., September 22, 1862.

John Brotherline, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I promised long ago to write to you, but had heretofore no leisure. We have just passed through a fiery ordeal. After severe marching of two weeks, often all night and next day, we came within sight of the enemy near Middletown, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., and although marching very rapidly all day, we were unable to reach the battle-ground in time to participate in the engagement. At the distance of four miles, we could see the flash of the cannon and hear the rattle of the musketry. We arrived and encamped on the ground late in the evening. The next morning our eyes first beheld the horrors and carnage of war. Amid piles of dead rebels were scattered the mangled forms of brave Pennsylvanians and valiant Michigan men.

On Saturday, we saw the smoke and heard the roar of the battle above Frederick City. On Sabbath evening and Monday morning we saw the slaughtered hundreds that had met and fell—but to crown all, on Tuesday morning we too were ordered up to engage in the sacrifice. We had marched out on Monday and encamped this side of Boonsborough, in a fresh clover field, surrounded by fine farms and neat farm-houses. We little dreamt, though in close pursuit of the enemy, of so soon overtaking him. We were preparing for a long march on Tuesday morning, when, after marching a mile or more, we arrived on the top of a hill at the foot of which the enemy's shells were bursting among and killing some of Gen. Sumner's men. We loaded our guns, and began to think that war had begun with us in earnest. We lay within range all day, our guns peppering them like Cæsar. The cannonading was kept up till late at night, when it died away entirely.

About ten o'clock P. M., the darkness and clouds hanging over us very thick, we marched in silence and with caution, three or four miles to the right, near a church, on the Sharpsburg road. Here we lay in a cornfield till daylight. Then on the front of our camping ground began a sharp discharge of heavy artillery. We were *stemma* in a few minutes, and moved as we encamped, *en masse*, that is in solid column, each company making a section or division of the column. Our brigade, (that is, Gen. Crawford's, for I forgot to tell you that we belong to Banks' corps, commanded by Gen. Mansfield, Williams' Division and Crawford's Brigade,) moved out in the rear of a heavy piece of timber. Our Brigade is composed of the 46th, 124th, 125th, and 128th Reg'ts. of Penna. Volunteers. Here Captain McKeage's company was deployed as skirmishers, and entered to scour the woods and clear them of sharpshooters. They reported no enemy in sight, when we advanced through the woods into a ploughed field. Here, on our front, we saw several old regiments engaging the enemy. We advanced thro' the field to the middle, and were forced to lie down to escape the shower of bullets that was passing over the engaging forces, but before lying down, James Hunter, of Co. A, Capt. Bell, and a young man by the name of Corbin, from Huntingdon county, were killed. The fire slackened in front, and we were ordered to move on. This we did. All the other regiments of the Brigade were now out of sight. We advanced further, and entered another piece of woods. Here we met the shot and shell. We were directed to support a battery of ours, just outside of this last piece of timber. The battery was posted in the middle of a clover field.

Gen. Williams now came riding down, and said that the Irish Brigade, on our extreme left, had exhausted their ammunition and were at it with the naked bayonet. In a few minutes, by some means or other, we found ourselves moving to the front to occupy a piece of woods near the church above mentioned. Upon coming into the woods, Capt. McKeage's company again went out to examine the position, but owing to the heavy force of rebels just before them, they retired to the line. In a few minutes we were ordered to fire, and soon the whole line was pouring into the rebels a hail storm of bullets. We ceased firing for a few moments, upon the order of the Colonel, and when the smoke cleared away, the woods and field beyond were alive with the enemy—a moment elapsed, and another terrible volley followed. On our right and left we saw that they intended to outflank us, and were already coming out upon our left. Company B, from Williamsburg, was directed to go to the left and disconcert the enemy's plan. The force sent, although as large as could be spared, proved to be insufficient. The Colonel then ordered us to about face.—This done, we began to move back. Some companies not hearing the order, but seeing the others move, began to retire in some confusion, but it, in any part, was far from being a rout or panic. The brave color-Sergeant Simpson, of Co. C, Captain Wallace, fell, and I, in afterwards passing over the field within the enemy's lines, under a flag of truce, in company with Captains McKeage, McGraw, and others, saw the noble fellow laying with his face to the foe and his feet to the field.

We rallied at the batteries, a distance of four or five hundred yards from where we met the rebels, and during the entire afternoon, lay exposed to a sharp and incessant fire of musketry and shell. Here noble Riddle, Martin and Huff received their wounds. While moving back upon the field, Ed. Russ, Esq., fell along side, with a shriek which almost tore my heart. I then, amid that scene, first thought of my own peril and my own home, for the bullets were striking down my friends upon my right and left—before that, my duty engrossed my entire attention. Corporal Edwards received a serious wound in his leg while supporting the colors, and was no less brave than any on the field. We have left to be lamented, Corporal Womer and Privates Ewing, Gibbony, and a dozen others, whose blood has sanctified our holy cause, and the ground is

"Holy where they stood,
And holy where they fell."

Austin Crissman and Theowalt Wolf, of Sinking Valley, and Daniel Shaw, of Tuckahoe, lay more than 24 hours before they could be removed from the field and have their wounds dressed. It was dark when we succeeded in reaching them with our flag of truce, and when we picked them up, such smiles of thanksgiving never greeted any human countenance. These three belonged to Capt. Bell's company, and were brought off as soon as could possibly be done. They bear their wounds nobly. Crissman may die—we all hope not. His bravery has done honor to his parents.

Whatever may be said of the 125th, I can say this, that when we went into the wood we went alone—that we met more than three times our number—that the ammunition of the batteries had been exhausted, and we were consequently without their support—that not a man turned to retire without orders—that the number of killed and wounded attests the stubbornness with which we yielded the ground.

Among the few pretty things I saw that day was after we had come back to the batteries a line of skirmishers was thrown out toward the woods, and after firing, retired. The rebels, supposing that they had driven them back, came out of the woods in immense numbers, and formed a line preparatory to a charge upon our batteries. But the line was no sooner formed than our howitzers poured upon them a most terrific storm of grape and canister, and when they turned to flee, hundreds of their number lay cold in death—among them, two rebel Colonels, whom I saw borne past, to be placed beneath the earth, to be forgotten. Col. Morton, of South Carolina, was one. I conversed with perhaps a dozen intelligent rebel soldiers within their own lines, and they express themselves ready to quit fighting, but that they are goaded by the officers—that the officers say they must fight till the death. When we were marched off to come to this place, we still saw hundreds of dead rebels on the field unburied. I learn to-day that the 137th, in which is Capt. McFarlane's company, from Hollidaysburg is engaged in the the sad office of interment. We had commenced it, but before we had proceeded far in our work, we received orders to march. At 5 P. M. on Thursday, we took up our line on the Sharpsburg road, and when we halted (which was after marching all night and the next day), we were alongside of the Shenandoah, on the Maryland side, near Harper's Ferry. We passed over the steep Maryland Heights, over bridle-paths and old coal roads rough and almost impassable. On the Heights we halted for an hour on the ground where occurred the tragedy enacted by Colonel Miles in betraying the brave men sent for the defence of our old flag. We saw in the vicinity many newly made graves of South Carolina *braves*, whose carcases curse the soil of Maryland. Our own dead lay amid the rocks, unburied, but as soon as they can be removed they will be kindly laid in the dust to be hallowed in all time. Braver men never fell, and God preserve the wives and mothers, sisters and daughters of the bravest of the brave.

I must soon close, for I have already trespassed upon your time and patience, but I must say a word about Adjutant Johnson, of Williamsburg. He has left a record unblemished and unspotted. In their bereavement, let his friends remember that he died like a noble man. His body will be returned to his wife upon his shield; let her heart be stout, for God, who striketh with the one hand, lifteth up with the other.

My kindest regards to all my friends. Tell them I am well and safe.

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

MARYLAND HEIGHTS, (Md.) near HARPER'S FERRY, Sept, 26.

John Brotherline—Dear Sir: I wrote to you the beginning of this week, but having a little more leisure than usual, I will scribble to you again.

When I wrote before, we were encamped near Sandy Hook, some distance from the river, but on Tuesday we were shifted to this position, located at the height of a thousand feet above the Potomac. The scenery about is delightful, as the trees are yet green, and stand out boldly from the tall rocks looking down upon the narrow valley. The sun is just setting, and I have a magnificent view of the Shenandoah and Upper Potomac valleys. The Shenandoah river peeps out from beneath the rocks and trees like a thousand lakes. It is such a river and valley as most any person would fight for. It must have been a Paradise before the war, but devastation has marked it with its hand, yet, like some decayed beauty, there are vestiges of former grace and loveliness.

The town of Harper's Ferry lies below, half in ruins. The arsenal buildings, burnt last spring a year, to prevent them falling into the hands of the rebels, is a heap of ruins—the evidence of the destruction this war has brought upon our native industry. The walls of the buildings remain, black and windowless. The aquaduct and dam are in tolerable good condition, but I fear they will never again supply water to manufacture arms for the United States. The bridge across the Potomac, on Tuesday, was lying in ruins, but it is fast rising again.

Beyond us, on Bolivar Heights, are encamped thousands of troops, ready to give the rebels, if they dare attack us, an exceedingly warm reception. Maryland Heights are covered and bristle with cannon. It is a matter of surprise to every person visiting this point, how Col. Miles could have the face to assert that he was unable to hold this position, for from these hills, with the very heavy guns that he had mounted, he could have swept the open country in front for miles around, whilst there was no danger of his being staved out, as he had a postern gate in the gap in his rear, and by keeping this open he might have retreated further into Maryland. This point is the most capable of defence, and we are determined to hold it at all hazzards. Miles' heavy guns were spiked and dismounted by our troops before the surrender, and they are not yet remounted. In their stead are several excellent batteries of heavy siege guns commanding all the approaches.

General McClellan paid a visit to the Heights this afternoon, and, as usual, bore with him his habitual smile. We all love him. He is noble without his title. He is in earnest, and the nation can well trust him. I saw him on the day of the battle, and the same serenity rested on his countenance as was there when he led us out to Boonsboro, from the bloody field of South Mountain. As he rode along our lines on that day, such cheering as greeted the man of every soldier's heart, I never heard before. But from among the number that lead us at Antietam, one good old man has disappeared—the benevolent Mansfield. Who could look upon him and not love him. There upon his proud war-horse he sat unmoved by the din and shock of battle, his white locks and white whiskers waving in the wind as he rode amid the storm of bullets. Not one muscle of his face moved, and wherever he went, thither were our eyes bent, and oh! how it pained us when we saw him bend in the saddle, put his hand upon his shattered breast, and turn pale with the sickness of death. We have missed him—those benevolent looks are missed, and our columns move on, but Mansfield is no more. Many a brave comrade that breasted that storm with us for a season, has gone, and we miss him. We paid the last tribute by marking their last resting-place.

In addition to the number of volunteers Pennsylvania has sent forth, she gave a large number of temporary troops, whose conduct deserves the highest praise. We are far from being jealous of our brethren who crossed into Maryland to assist in stemming the tide of this accursed rebellion. We hope our friends at home may shower upon them all the honors they have deserved, and I am assured by their conduct in the past, that if another call be made, they will do their duty again.

I must close this time, by saying that but little sickness prevails in the ranks of the 125th, considering that we have been without shelter of any kind for three weeks. My kind regards to you all. The boys all desire to be remembered at home.

I see that Hon. S. S. Blair is the candidate for Congress, and Hon. L. W. Hall for Senate. All right.

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. KEATLEY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inklings of Peace.

We have a very strong conviction that the Confederate leaders will not allow the 1st of January to approach without very earnest efforts, though they may be underhand, to stop the desolating civil war which they so recklessly inaugurated under the gravest misconceptions of the military resources and tenacity of purpose of the loyal States. Hangman Foot's recent proposition in the Rebel Congress of an Embassy to Washington will probably be overruled, but the effort which it contemplates will nevertheless be made. The resources of the Rebels, consisting mainly of boundless issues of paper promises backed by no system of taxation, are not easily exhausted; but they have no clothing for a Winter campaign having exhausted that which they bought on credit of our Northern merchants in 1860, & swindled them out of the pay for, & their British friends have learned by sad experience that smuggling valuable cargoes into blockaded ports at a heavy risk, only to sell them to people who can't pay for them, is extra-hazardous. In short, the Rebellion don't pay, and it will have to be given up.

There must, then, be an accommodation, &, that fact established, it seems to us very easy to settle the terms. The obvious basis of an adjustment is *the Constitution of the United States without note or comment.*—That is, at the very lowest estimate, a treaty; but call it compact, alliance, or what you will, it is a valid and binding contract.

Our fathers made it freely and heartily, and it cannot degrade their sons to reaffirm and abide by it. If we repudiate that, what assurance can be given or trusted that any new bargain would be lived up to? Whenever the Rebels really desire peace—as we think they very soon will if they do not already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty, and to that end have abrogated all ordinances, acts, and oaths of allegiance inconsistent therewith. President Lincoln would thereupon feel warranted, we doubt not, in issuing a Proclamation of Amnesty, inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect Members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The Rebels would need no further assurance of immunity; their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendency in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield them from all serious harm; and, if they should choose to have a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that this would be easy of attainment though we should prefer to have no stipulations on the subject. They might have had one without objection in 1861; they can have one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is "The Constitution as it is." Man can devise no better.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Source of Happiness.

The prominent idea of intelligent life is the desire of perfection in happiness. Earth is proved by experience and observation, to be incapable of furnishing means to that topmost object of intelligent desire. Hence, men come to look elsewhere for complete satisfaction. The Christian knows of a religion, a heaven of bliss, where the spirits of just men are made perfect. Human depravity cannot destroy this craving after the peace and contentment which constitute happiness at least in part. It often affects the choice of means to that end, and generally misleads into the wrong path. It is a complete hindrance to a realization of the desire, and therefore happiness can not be found only in connection with holiness. The natural man wanders into the variegated fields of pleasure, and becomes a votary of voluptuousness. He climbs the steep and rugged ascent of ambition, and thinks that at the top is the object of his desire. He clutches at the wealth within his reach, and hopes thereby to reap satisfaction. Alas, all his labors and attainments end in disappointment, and still he goes on seeking rest, and finding none.

The securing of happiness depends on something higher than earth—holier than man. Success in this depends upon the favor and aid of a Divine Spirit, who sanctifies that He may bless and make man possess rest & peace. He only can minister the comfort which constitutes happiness. By reunion with God who is the independent fountain of happiness, and in whom are all perfections, can the soul regain her original powers, and acquire the blessedness for which she was created. Jesus, the Son of God and one with God, the Father and the Holy Ghost, is the way, the truth and the life. Only in Him can we be regenerated and made perfect. By the help of His Spirit we may be transformed into his image; and to taste true happiness we must become new creatures in Christ Jesus.

His blessings are adapted to our immortal nature. What is of earth, is at best, only fitted to this perishing state of being. It was never intended that immortal man should find true peace and satisfaction in the echoes of renown, or in the purple robe of honor, or in the constituents of worldly wealth, or in the facinating lap of pleasure. But it is intended that he should rise superior to these, and contemning them, to find a sublime enjoyment in God, the supreme good. The whole plan of redemption has refference to this glorious end, and the consummation of our salvation is in our restoration to the image of God, that we can enjoy him forever. In this day of life, we must obtain the favor and reconciliation of God. Beyond this mortal span, all will be unchangeable for weal or woe. Here the preliminary work must be accomplished. Here we must begin to love God—to be like him. Here heaven may be begun by us. What follows? You who are seeking happiness, must go on in the right path to it—must use the right means to obtain it—must begin the work *now*, or never can you succeed in what is now your desire and continual hope. Are you a person of judgment? Then consider well these facts! If you do consider them, surely you will use the only correct means to the end you desire.

List of Jurors for October Term, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Berlin Samuel, Tyrone borough.
Burley Benj., Altoona.
Black Samuel J. G., Greenfield.
Burger Jacob, Freedom.
Breneman William, Woodberry.
Clabaugh Abraham, Woodberry.
Cooper Simon R., Frankstown.
Craine Wilson, Antis.
Caldwell David T., Altoona.
Ginter John E., Logan.
Graffius Jacob Martinsburg.
Graffius Edward, Tyrone borough.
Henshey Thomas, Tyrone borough.
Koon Abraham, Allegheny.
Koon Samuel, Logan.
Kelly Joseph, Juniata.
Lotts George, Tyrone township.
Mortimer A. F., Frankstown.
Martin Esq. Daniel L., Huston.
McGraw John, Hollidaysburg.
Moore Maxwell, Frankstown.
Roller George W., Catharine.
Stonerook John, North Woodberry.
Wilson Samuel G., Antis.

Traverse Jurors.

FIRST WEEK.

Burket, John M. North Woodberry.
Berry, Jacob, Gaysport.
Clapper, Henry, Huston.
Cannon, J. J. Alleghany.
Coleman, John, Logan.
Dilling, Henry H. Huston.
Domer, Jacob, Antis.
Derland, Asberry, Hollidaysburg.
Farrell, John, Logan.
Graham, Wm., Martinsburg.
Guyer, Caleb, Snyder.
Graybill, John, Greenfield.
Harpster, John, Frankstown.
Hoover, Adam, Tyrone Borough.
Hunter, Thomas, Antis.
Hewit, Nicholas, Hollidaysburg.
Hileman, Christian, Frankstown.
Hamilton, Jonathan, Logan.
Irvin, Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Jack, William, "
Jacobs, Geo. A. "
Kemberling, Henry, Frankstown.
Keagy, David, Martinsburg.
Leamer, David, Frankstown.
Leidy, Daniel, North Woodberry.
McCartney, Allen, Antis.
McFarland, Silas, "
McKee, George C. Hollidaysburg.
Noffsker, Geo. J., Freedom.
Port, George, Hollidaysburg.
Shellow Thomas, Snyder.
Shriver Daniel, North Woodberry.
Smith George, of Jacob, Huston.
Sparr John, Woodberry.
Wehn George, Logan.
Wilson Harry, Tyrone.
Yingling Frederick, Alleghany.
Young John, "

SECOND WEEK.

Anderson Aquilla, Altoona.
Anderson William, Freedom.
Ale Alexander, Catharine.
Boon Joseph, Antis.
Bransteller John, Tyrone township.
Bowser John, Greenfield.
Bell William, Logan.
Crawford Armstrong, Tyrone township.
Clugh George, Logan.
Dieffenbacher A. L., Hollidaysburg.
Dougherty Thomas, Snyder.
Deuniston James, Hollidaysburg.
Dysart Alexander, Tyrone township.
Estep John, Antis.
Fettinger Henry, Altoona.
Gibboney E. M., Martinsburg.
Haffley David, North Woodberry.
Heard Thomas W., Gaysport.
Kelly George P., Juniata.
McNamara Thomas, J., Hollidaysburg.
McCauley William, Allegheny.
Moore Elias, Frankstown.
McKillip David, Frankstown.
Neff John K., Woodberry.
Percival William H., Altoona.
Russell James, Greenfield.
Roller James, Huston.
Stewart Robert, Tyrone township.
Slippy Jonathan, Frankstown.
Smith Maxwell B., Blair.
Shoemaker John, Altoona.
Sink, Christian B., Logan.
Weaver Joseph, Snyder.
Wilson Albert, Frankstown.
Weaver Fred. E., Woodberry.
Weaver George A., Blair.
Young Curtis, Frankstown.
Young George B., Taylor.

☞Punch says that poverty must be a woman, it is so fond of pinching a person.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

The War.

The enemy about Winchester is evidently contracting his lines and awaiting battle, which will be forced upon him by Gen. McClellan, who has cautiously moved a large army across the Potomac, which, while it is pressing in the enemy's outpost guards and pickets in a very uncomfortable manner, that should the traitors design fighting the battle of Bull Run over again, the enemy will be met in flank, front, and rear, and must suffer annihilation. But not all the spirit and popularity of "circle strategy," Gen. Lee, or Gen. "Genius of Inspiration, Stonewall," Thomas Jefferson Jackson, can retrieve the lost prestige of the rebel army in Virginia. For it to advance North is to meet another overwhelming defeat; to go West entails untold losses; to move South gives a terrible march, with the unhappy embarrassment of a very heavy fire in the rear; to move East will bring them face to face again with Sigel's artillery and riflemen. Where can the rebel generals in Virginia move their armies to and look for success? Not in the State of Virginia as matters now stand.

Gen. Buell's army is in motion, we are told. He has under his command twice as many men as Bragg and Kirby Smith have, if both their armies were one, and we hope that General Buell will not "walk around" the enemy again, but will move upon his position, and either annihilate the rebel army in Kentucky, or drive them out of the State with heavy losses.

The Penna. Reserve Corps.

The *Herald*, the leading Democratic organ in the United States, is engaged in libeling most scandalously the bravest of Pennsylvania soldiers. This beautiful organ is the text-book of the faithful Democrats here as well as throughout Pennsylvania. It has the effrontery to say that the Reserves broke ranks in several engagements.

To be deprived of all the comforts of life, to undergo unusual hardships and exposures, and to risk not only the chances of battle, but the pestilence which is begotten in swamps, would seem to be enough to ask of our soldiers, without robbing them of the credit due to brave men for gallant conduct. The Pennsylvania Reserve, so long under Gen. McCall, but now led by Gen. Meade, has deserved as well of the country as any command in the service. From the time of the Drainesville fight to the recent bloody battle near Sharpsburg, the Corps has taken a prominent part in every engagement of the Army of the Potomac; and often sustained without support the assault of Rebel forces three times as large as itself. Some of the gallant regiments which left Pennsylvania a year ago with full ranks are now so sadly reduced that they are regiments only in name, and by virtue of their glorious deeds. When they reached Fredericksburg, on their way from the Peninsula to Pope, it was saddening enough to see their dress-parades. Three hundred or three hundred and fifty battle-worn, hungry, ill-clad veterans, were all that Adjutants could return as fit for duty. The rest filled bloody graves won at each of the Peninsular battle-fields, or had fallen victims to disease. But when the line of march from Fredericksburg was taken up the men stepped out as briskly and talked as cheerfully as if the regiments were marching to their first battle.

In the battle of Sharpsburg the corps performed prodigies of valor, charging the enemy over and over again, driving superior forces from chosen positions, and contending for hours and hours with fearful odds. Their bravery may be measured by their losses, which were more than one-seventh of the force engaged. We should not think it worth while to say this much in defence of a command so noted for bravery and steadiness as our brave Pennsylvania Reserves, were it not for the unmanly and untruthful slur upon them recently made by *The Herald*.

☞ Judge Holt says that "no one can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emancipation."

☞ The Freedom Proclamation has very much affronted the Rebel Congress. They have a resolution before them to secure its withdrawal, or arrest its execution. Of course Lincoln will comply with their very modest request—over the left.

☞ *The New Haven Register* copies an abusive attack on the President for his Proclamation of Freedom, which it thus prefaces:

"The following article is from *The Louisville Journal*, one of *the strongest Republican papers* in the Western country."

That lie is hard to beat.—*N. Y. Trib.*

☞ Gen. Butler will execute the confiscation law of Congress rigidiy. He is hated cordially, but with 110,000 people in New Orleans, he compels perfect order in and around the city. His manner is spoken of by the Southern sympathizers as more offensive than his acts. Nearly the whole population will take the oath to save their property.

☞ Lieut. Col. Beckwith, commissary, to-day accepted bids for flour, under his last advertisement, as follows: For No. 1 flour—all bids at $7,10 and under; for No. 2 flour—all at $6,80 and under; for No. 3 flour—all at $6,60 and under. The aggregate quantities of the qualities offered at these rates is 70,000 barrels, though but 20,000 were called for. The whole 70,000 barrels, however, will be taken, if brought forward.

☞ The "Union," published at Junction, Kansas, says:

We are pleased to note that the Hon. Samuel S. Blair, Member of Congress from the Seventeenth District, Pennsylvania, has been nominated for re-election. We hope he may be returned. Good men should be kept in Congress, particularly at this time they can be ill spared. If radicalism, which is common sense, has spread as rapidly in Pennsylvania as in Kansas, he will have an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Blair is one of that class of men who believe in warring upon that which is warring upon the country—Slavery. His constituents could do no better than to again confide their legislative interests to him.

Letter from Frankstown.

How Came These Things So?

Mr. Editor:

Often, while wandering from one place to another, the attention of the most casual observer is arrested by the work of Creation, and his mind is led for a longer or shorter time, as the habit of the observer may be, to contemplate the scenes passing before him, and the question arises in his mind, "How came these things so?"

He contemplates the morning sun diffusing his oriental beams abroad, or views the fleecy cloud as it glides through mid air; he listens to the murmuring brook, the little rill, or the dashing river, and contemplates their meandering courses. He turns his attention to the pine tree's waving top, and looks thoughtfully on the creeping vine, his cheek is fanned by the calm sephyr, or he braces himself against the mighty gale; he contemplates the clear blue sky spangled with

"Blooming glory sown,"

or views with awe the dark thunder cloud brightly fringed with the red lightning, and he thoughtfully asks, how came these things so?

He may be tossed on the world of waters, cradled on the ocean's waves, and rocked by the windy storm and tempest, and behold the spouting monsters of the flood shining in their scaly silver, or looked upon the green sea-weed which was the last pillow, perhaps, of some earthly being, and he ponders the question, "How came these things so?"

Philosophy has given a reason for many things, but there are many things that thought cannot reach, nor science define, but a never-failing resort is the Book of Truth. It tells us that the things that are, were not made of things which do appear, but GOD "*spake* and it was done, He *commanded* and it stood fast." At the fiat of the I AM, orbs wheeled in orbs; round centers—center rolled; stars then in their youthful prime, began to roll their brilliant circles marking with bright curves, Time's printless footsteps, while shining angels roamed through the amaranthine bowers of Eden's first bloom, and "All the Sons of God shouted for joy." God surveyed the finished work, and pronounced it "VERY GOOD." It was His own handiwork, and declared its Mighty Founder then, and after a lapse of six thousand years, still

"Our souls with vast amazement fill,
And speak the Builder, GOD."

The Gunboat Monitor.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—The *American* has news from Fortress Monroe that on Monday the Monitor gunboat, which for some weeks past has been lying off Newport News, was taken in tow by a large steamer, and after leaving the roads went up the Chesapeake, it is supposed for Washington. The object of her removal is not known.

The Rebel Congress.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has created much excitement at the Rebel capital. It is intemperately denounced as contrary to the usages of civilized warfare and an outrage on private property. So far as we can judge by extracts from Richmond papers and the first day's debate on the subject in Congress, the Rebels contemplate the raising of the old death's head and cross-bones flag of Capt. Kidd, and the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children as a measure of retaliation. They are just as mad as when they first heard of General Pope's subsistence orders; then they would hang every one of Pope's officers, sure; but after catching 40 or 50 of them, and having time to think it over, they paroled or exchanged them without the hanging. In Congress, a resolution has been referred to a a Committee, that President Lincoln's act "should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution." In the debate on this, Mr. Clark of Missouri, was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Southern Confederacy a soldier, authorized to put to death every man caught on their soil in arms against the Government. Mr. Semmes of Louisiana was more cautious—he was the author of the resolution—retaliation was the business of the Executive. Mr. Henry of Tennessee favored a black flag and extermination of invaders. Mr. Phelan of Mississippi had always been in favor of the black flag. Mr. Yancey wanted the matter to go to a Special Committee, but it was finally sent to the Judiciary Committee. There was a report at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, probably premature, that a black flag bill had passed the Rebel Congress. The press is as usual, exceedingly violent; they do not share the comforting assurances of *The N. Y. Herald*, that the Proclamation is a thing of naught—a Pope's bull against the comet. In plain words, the Proclamation has thoroughly frightened Press, Congress and People, as is abundantly manifested in their contortions and howlings.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Official information has been received here, that the rebels under Generals Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, yesterday attacked our forces at Corinth, Mississippi, but were repulsed with great slaughter and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Our forces under General Rosencrans are in full pursuit.

Address of the loyal Governors
TO THE
President of the United States.

They Fully Sustain His Policy.

Unqualified Indorsement of the Emancipation Proclamation.

A Hundred Thousand Rerserves Proposed

Address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the Government, at Altoona, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of September, 1862.

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in the private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the Rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission.

Impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one years service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the Proclamation of the President issued on the 22d inst., declaring emancipation from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the Rebel States whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any persons to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies, in those who are allowed the possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves; and, therefore, the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the alter of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who surrenders his child to the hardships of camp and perils of battle and in favor of Rebel masters thus permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the Rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to the country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support. A just reward for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference.

And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the nations's life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN, Penn,
JOHN A. ANDREW, Mass.
RICHARD YATES, Ill.
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr., Me.
EDWARD SALOMON, Wis.
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Iowa.
O. P. MORTON, Ind., by
D. G. ROSE, his representative.
WM. SPRAGUE, R. I.
F. H. PIERPONT, Va.
DAVID TOD, Ohio.
N. S. BERRY, N. H.
AUSTIN BLAIR, Mich.

Bad Company.

It is well known that many of the leaders of the so-called Democratic party in the North, such as F. W. Hughes, the chairman of the Central Committee of that party in this State, and author of the address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, Vallandigham, of Ohio, and many other prominent men of that party, are in sympathy with the rebels, and render them as much aid and comfort as they dare to do. The party machinery is completely in the hands of the Breckinridge wing of the party, as is clearly proved by the fact that such men as we have named occupy the positions they do.

Men are judged by the company they keep, and not by their mere professions. A man may be perfectly loyal, but if he deliberately allies himself with men who are not so, what good does his loyalty do either to himself or to his country? And if, by his vote, he assists in giving a triumph to a party led by such men, does he not, to that extent, render "aid and comfort to the enemy," which is the legal definition of treason. Suppose James P. Barr should be elected Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, under such leadership as his party has just now in this State, what inference would the rebels of the South draw from the fact? Would they ask whether Mr. Barr was loyal or disloyal? By no means; but they would take it for granted that he was their friend, because he was found among their friends; for it is perfectly fair and logical to judge a man by the company he keeps. His election, therefore, would give them no little aid and comfort in the shape of hope and encouragement. The logical sequence of the whole matter may be briefly stated thus: 1. Mr. Barr's election would raise the hopes of the rebels in arms, and hope in such cases is aid and comfort. 2. Rebels in arms are enemies to the country, and all who render them aid and comfort are guilty of treason in the legal sense of that term. 3. *Ergo:* every voter who shall cast a ballot for Mr. Barr will be guilty of treason. This is truly a pretty predicament into which to bring a party; but the party of which we are speaking has been brought to that predicament by suffering itself to be led and controlled by such men as Hughes, Witte, Wm. B. Reed and G. W. Wharton, of this State, Vallandigham, Olds, White and others of Ohio, and so on throughout the entire North; and loyal Democrats, who think of supporting their party ticket, be the individual candidates what they may, are in bad company. What we have said of Mr. Barr is equally applicable to Messrs. Hamilton, Zeigler, Dawson, Lazear and other nominees for Congress; for there is not a man among them whose election would not greatly encourage the traitors in arms, and cause Richmond and Charleston to ring with shouts of joy.

We have said that loyal democrats, who still adhere to their treason-stained party, are in bad company; and for this reason thousands have indignantly turned their backs upon it, prominent among whom are ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, Gov. Tod, of Ohio, Judge Jewett and Wm. Allen, of the same State; Gov. Wright and Hon. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana; Dickinson, Tremain and Busteed of New York; Judge Shannon, of this city, Judge Champneys, of Lancaster, and the Muhlenbergs, of Berks. These are democrats in the true sense of that word, and we cannot doubt but that the approaching election will prove that their company is a very large one, as it certainly is a very good one.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Shall Pennsylvania Decide in Favor of the Rebellion on the 14th of October?

This is the question nakedly presented to the people of Pennsylvania, which they must determine on the 14th of October.—It is no longer an issue as to the confiscation bill, the tax bill, the draft, or the emancipation of the slaves of rebels. It is simply whether our people, by their votes shall declare in favor of the Union or against it. A few days ago, on the authority of certain citizens of unimpeachable integrity, we directed attention to the notorious Secession convictions and actions of the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Central Committee, Francis W. Hughes. This disclosure has compelled a reply from that daring and desperate politician. Instead of excusing, or, indeed, denying the indictment, he has come out in what is neither more nor less than a heartless defence of his determination to drag Pennsylvania out of the Union and to attach her to the bloody despotism of the slaveholding traitors. The resolutions prepared by this arch-traitor, and as we proved on Monday last, in the affidavit of Jerome K. Boyer, Esq., a leading Democrat in Schuylkill county, which he intended to offer at the Democratic State Convention of February, 1861, are now put forward by him and admitted to be his production. The fact that they should bear in mind is, that Francis W. Hughes for the last seventeen months has, under the authority of the Breckinridge party in this State, advocated, so far as his personal safety would permit, the spirit and purpose of these resolutions. By no single act has this man Hughes shown a sincere intention to sustain the Government or the war. He is too fixed in his hostility to both to condescend a single honest declaration in their favor. Prating of the Constitution, he has steadily opposed the only Government that is pledged to its maintenance. Talking of the Union, his associates earnestly sympathize with the Disunionists. His very first address, as chairman of the State Central Committee, was only a cautious and crafty elaboration of the treasonable resolutions he now avows. Nor was he deterred from his determined purpose *to convince the rebels in arms that Pennsylvania must be driven into their support by the disgust and indignation of the loyal people of our State.* He wrote to Mr. Seward, the American Secretary of State, with audacious complacency, demanding to know whether his treason would be punished by the Federal Government; and when that distinguished functionary advised him to unite his forces in support of the Government, his response was found in new efforts to distract and fetter its constituted agents. It will not do for the Breckinridge leaders to say that this last proof of the treason of Francis W. Hughes was unknown to them, *unless, indeed, they at once repudiate him and his doctrine.* They know the man and knew his opinions. They knew that at the time he had the infamous resolutions he now avows in his possession he intended to offer them. They knew his real feelings, expressed to them in private conversation. They knew his objects as to the South, and his relationship with leading traitors in the South. And knowing these things, they have allowed him to put himself forward as their organ, and as the champion of the Southern traitors. He is now revealed to the world as the enemy of the Union, and yet, revealed as he is, however odious to the people in general, he cannot be less acceptable to them, for they took him with a knowledge of all his sentiments and of all his designs. He is even their candidate for U. S. Senator. He is the volunteer and accepted editor of their papers. They made him the chairman of their State Committee, and in speaking his own sentiments, therefore, he speaks the sentiments of the Breckinridge leaders of Pennsylvania. Thus do we have this precious cabal consolidated in one mass, animated by one purpose, and intent upon one result—*hatred to the American Government, sympathy with the traitors, and a full committal to the doctrine that Pennsylvania should unite her fortune with the Southern Confederacy.* We repeat that the question to be decided on the 14th of October, as presented in the avowed resolutions of FRANCIS W. HUGHES, is, shall Pennsylvania decide in favor of the traitors?—*The Press.*

Official Report of the Late Battles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

The following report of the victory of Antietam has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army by Gen. McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29th—1.30 P. M. *To Major Gen. Hallock, General in Chief, U. S. A.* GENERAL! I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was—killed, 443; wounded, 1,806; missing, 76; total, 2,325.

At Antietam, our loss was, killed, 2,010, wounded, 9,416; missing, 1,043; total, 12-469.

Loss in the two battles, 14,704.

The rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector Gen, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000, rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead upon the distant portion of the battle-field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500 the total rebel loss in the two battles would be 4,000 according to the rate of our own killed and wounded.

This would make their loss in wounded 18,742, as nearly as can be ascertained at this time.

The number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a large number of these. About 1200 are wounded. This gives the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at 25,542.

It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here, to be large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland. From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland, until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 39 colors and 1 signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or color.

On the battle field of Antietam, 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the grounds to the recruits and other unarmed men.

After the battle at South Mountain, no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

[Signed, GEO. B. M'CLELLAN,
Major Gen Commanding.

An Earnest Appeal to the Women and Children.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1862.

To the Loyal Women and Children in the United States:

The supply of lint in the market is nearly exhausted; the brave men wounded in defence of their country will soon be in want of it.

I appeal to you to come to our aid in supplying us with the necessary article. There is scarcely a woman or child who cannot scrape up lint, and there is no way in which their assistance can be more usefully given than in furnishing us the means to dress the wounds of those who fall in the defence of their rights and their homes.

Contributions will be received at Boston by Surgeon A. N. McLaren, U. S. A.; at New York, by Surgeon R. S. Satterly, U. S. A.; at Newark, by Assistant Surgeon Janeway; at Philadelphia, by Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, U. S. A.; at Baltimore, by Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. A.; at Washington, by Surgeon C. S. Lamb, U. S. A.; at Cincinnati, by Surgeon Glover Penn, U. S. A.; at Louisville, by Surgeon J. F. Head; at St. Louis, by C. L. Alexander, U. S. A., or by any other medical officer of the army.

WM. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon General, U. S. A.

☞ President Lincoln visited Harper's Ferry and the late battle-grounds this week.

☞ A friend of ours lately went into a provision store to purchase a corned tongue. The dealer handed him one, remarking that it was very nice, and furthermore, that it never told a lie. "It is very evident, then," replied the purchaser, "that it was never engaged in the provision business."

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

For Congress,

Hon. S. S. BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg.

For Senate,

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.

For Assembly,

R. A. McMURTRIE, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Treasurer,

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, of Hollidaysburg

For Register & Recorder,

H. A. CALDWELL, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Commissioner,

DANIEL SHOCK, Esq., of Greenfield.

For Director of the Poor,

J. S. NICODEMUS, of N. Woodberry.

For County Surveyor,

H. C. NICODEMUS, of Martinsburg.

For County Auditor,

DAVID HENSHEY, Esq., of Antes tp.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

CHRISTIAN'S SALOON is the place, if you want Sweet Potatoes, Oysters, good Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

☞ We invite attention to the excellent letters of Sergeant John H. Keatley, on our first page.

☞ Our friend D. OVER, Esq., late of the *Bedford Inquirer*, honored us with a call on Wednesday. He conducted the *Inquirer* twelve years, and now seems to be entirely out of his element, and will continue so until he again assumes the editorial chair.

☞ The Indiana *Register* says peaches are selling in that market for 25 cents per bushel. Although plenty here, a good article is sold at $2 per bushel. A very inferior article at $1,25. A slight difference.

GRADUATED.—We have received the Catalogue of the Penna. Female College, located in Montgomery county, Pa. We notice that Miss Rebecca Eicholts, formerly of Frankstown, in this county, is a member of the graduating class of 1862. Miss Eicholts was a poor girl who by her own talents, industry and perseverance has succeeded in graduating at one of the best institutions in the State. She stands very nearly the highest in her class, there being one member who took a higher honor.—Success to her.

☞ What has become of the "Blair County Whig." We have not received a copy of that paper for several weeks. Send it along, Col. —[Huntingdon Journal.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of hands, and a press of job work, the *Whig* has not appeared on the *days* we desired, but one number for every week has been published and put in the post office at this place. If our patrons and readers have not received them, the fault is not with us. We have done every thing it was possible for us or any one to do. We took up the *stick* and *rule* ourself, for the first time for more than twenty-five years. We put our shoulder to the wheel, and of course made it move, somewhat slow, it may be, but still it moved. We heard of many of our country subscribers who passed sleepless nights on account of not receiving the *Whig* on the regular days. Of course it was only those who have regularly paid up their subscriptions.

One great object we have in view is to ascertain if a Republican paper can be sustained in Blair county. When we are fully satisfied it cannot, we will 'surrender.' *But not till then.* We will do our part. If Republicans be indifferent concerning it, and stand back and discourage it by supporting those opposed to their principles, and thereby put down the *Whig*, the fault will be theirs, not ours. There being no Republican ticket in the field, we have this year given our hearty support to the "People's Ticket," as the next best, believing that in so doing we are supporting the war.

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures, which every Volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT, 25 cts. per Box. 209

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Do your duty to yourselves, protect your health, use HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores, Bowel Complaints and Fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cts. 210

VOLUNTEER TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

JAMES H. CRAMER, Hollidaysburg.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

THOS. B. BUCHANAN, Blair tp.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Oct. 3, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,50
Extra " "	5,00@5,25
Superfine,	4.75@5,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,10
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	60
Corn per bushel,	60
Oats per bushel,	35
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Butter per pound,	18
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

DIED.

Near Tipton, Sept. 25th, FLORENCE WAUGH, youngest daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Beyer, aged 5 years, 10 months and 12 days, of diptheria.

Near Martinsburg, on the morning of the 28th ult., ROBERT SYMONS, youngest child of David S. and Mary Ann Haffly, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days.

At Canoe Creek, on the 3d inst., SILAS MOORE, son of Absalom and Ann E. Mortimore, aged 3 weeks and 1 day.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, Sept. 29th, JOHN, only son of James and Elizabeth Gould, of Frankstown, aged 5 years.

His disease, in the first instance, was scarlet fever, it then turned to the consumption, in which he lingered six months. The last ten days and a half of his life he lay insensible, speechless, and almost entirely motionless. The last word he was heard to say was the word Amen.

"Death may the bands of life unloose,
But can't dissolve my love;
Millions of infant souls compose
The family above." S.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, & NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchel, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are ngraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a
COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP
of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving
EVERY RAILROAD STATION
and distances between

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollar capital. *No Competition.* J T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek Sharpsburg, Maryland Hights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell, and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price, 50 cents,

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISIPPI RIVER—*From actual Surveys* by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississipi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—ever sand-bar, island town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir;* Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

Notice.

SEALED PORPOSALS will be received up to SATURDAY, the 11th day of October next, for stoning one mile of the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plank Road, the work to be completed on or before the first day of July, 1863. For further particulars, inquire of Joseph Dysart, President of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board,
A. L. HOLLIDAY, Sec'y.

Oct. 4, 1862—2t.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of James Alexander, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of James Alexander, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, must present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
ANN ALEXANDER,
Oct. 4, 1862—6t. Executors.

Trial List for October Term, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Joseph Smith vs C. Aultman & co.;
Sarah K Shoenberger vs Lloyd, Holliday & co;
George W Graham vs Fox & Strouse;
C Hughes vs G L Lloyd;
Joseph Dysart's use vs O'Friel's heirs;
James K Moorhead vs Elias Baker;
Lloyd & Hill vs Joseph Shannon;
J Walter's Exrs vs Stephen Hammond;
Matthew Hoy vs Elias Baker;
Cadwallader's heirs vs Smith & Banks;
John Miller vs Peter Shoenberger's Exrs;
Same vs Same;
Garber's Exrs vs A P Wilson;
R McNamara's Admx vs Wm Lyon;
P Shoenberger's Exrs vs John Miller;

SECOND WEEK.

D Good's use vs D Watson & al;
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's heirs;
Brotherline vs Haggerty & Harmon;
A M Wihte & Co vs R M Lemon & Co;
Ed Isett vs J Walter's Exrs;
Samuel W Rhodes Admr vs Penna. R R Co;
Cline & Carroll vs Wm Casey;
G R McFarlane's Admr vs P Shoenberger's Exr;
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust;
Same vs C Lust;
John Miller vs Penna R R Co;
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson;
McLanahan & Johnston vs Bell & Cresswell;
Wm Kellerman vs S S Barr;
G L Lloyd vs H McIntosh;
C Wendell vs A M & R White & Co;
P Strayer vs Spang & Walters;
D H Hofius' Admr vs E H Lytle & wife;
Com. for use of Deeter vs Deeter & al;
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill & al;
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson's Admr;
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate;
James Funk vs Joseph Smith;
James A McCahan vs John Elliott et al;
E Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough;
D Walter's Admr vs Greenfield Township;
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & C R R Co;
J Blair Moore vs Joseph Smith;
Same vs D Caldwell;
D C McCormick vs Thomas McNamara;
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School;
Brotherline vs Borough of Altoona;
J C Parry vs Thomas McNamara;
A Stuppey's Admr vs Watson, Denniston & Co;
Same vs R M Lemon;
Nancy Wike vs H Wike's Admr;
Geo Buchanan vs S E K Duncan;
P Shoenberger's Exrs for use vs D K Reamy;
W R Pomeroy vs A Patterson;
Drexel & Co vs Same;
Stuart & Bro vs Same;
Geign & Schweuck vs C B Sink;
Geo W Mauk vs M Lingenfelter et al;
Wm M Austice vs Geo W Stewart;
Peter Hewit vs Joseph Smith;
Rody Brady vs Benj Lewis;
D H Hofius Admr for use vs Henry Leamer;
Wm Vaughn vs John Devlin et al;
L Burroughs et al vs Jesse Fisher.

A. S. MORROW, Prot'y.

Hollidaysburg, Oct. 4, 1862.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to October 15th, for Teachers to take charge of NINE Schools in Huston township. An examination of applicants will take place on said date, at Fouse's School House, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Term, 5 months. Liberal wages will be paid to good teachers. By order of the Board. WM. H. LINGAFELTER,

Sept. 27, 1862. President.

COUNTY TREASURER

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1—12 Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Female Medical Colege,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
North College Avenue
PHILADELPHIA,
(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175, Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
509 and 511 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

To Teachers.

APPLICATIONS for four Schools in Blair township, will be received up to Monday the 29th, inst., at which time an examination will be held in Newry.

By order of the Board,
Sept. 13, 1862. GEO. KOON, Pres't.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Re order. L. H. WILLIAMS.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION,
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. Employment! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cut'ery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with

Aug. 30.pd.] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M. meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R. Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	9.00	A. M.
Duncansville	9.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.15	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.15	"
Pittsburgh "	6.15	"
Altoona "	6.15	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.00	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.00	"
Pittsburg "	9.00	"
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.	P. M.
Altoona		"

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Silas Moore, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balances in the hands of John Walker and Johnston Moore, Adm'rs of Silas Moore, dec'd., hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday the 9th of October next, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUG. S. LANDIS.
Auditor.

Sept. 13, 1862.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to October 3d, for EIGHT Schools in N. Woodberry township. An examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent, at Hoover's School House, on the above mentioned date, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

J. P. HOOVER, Sec'y.

Sept. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said County of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 14th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent to 17th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the 20th Senatorial District of the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the said State.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Treasurer of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Surveyor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, are as follows, viz:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the public school house in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the qualified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the school house number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kinkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public school house, in the village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the school house in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A D. 1855, "the farms of James A. McCahan, and the farm on which Wm. W. Jackson now resides, late the property of Thos. Jackson, deceased, Geo. Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at the school house number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the "East Ward of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair townships crosses the same, down the said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings of the said late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Conrt House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg, at the Town Hall, corner of Wayne and Mulberry streets.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the school house at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the public school house No. 6, near the farm of John Longnecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the school house in Tyrone city, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone at the public school house No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robert Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the school house in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public school house at the cross roads, generally called "Nash's School House," in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Freedom, at the public school house in the town of Freedom.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House." in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at the public school house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or suqordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as afore said, and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall adpoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the persons claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpase of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom or choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any wrritten or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing to want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid distrtcts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of HOLLIDAYSBURG, on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, this 17th day of Sept., A. D., 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Hollidaysburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7–3m.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them suple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them. May 3–1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

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A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

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CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

'One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!'

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1–28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1–34

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

THE WHIG

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